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composed of such numbers, and hence the proof of the theorem in question, is complete. The fact that the number of the characteristic subgroups generated by operators of order p^r is equal to the number of such subgroups generated by operators of order p^{m-r} follows directly from the properties of figurate numbers* as well as from the (1, 1) correspondence between the characteristic subgroups of complementary types.

In the special case under consideration it is easy to see that the number of the characteristic subgroups generated by operators of order p^r is equal to the number of the sets of I-conjugate operators of this order. Hence the latter number is also the sum of the figurate numbers of order $r - 1$ when G is of type $(1, 2, 3, \cdots, m)$. As was noted above this result is not affected when G has more than one invariant which is equal to p^α, $1 \leqq \alpha \leqq m$.

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* Cf., P. Bachmann, *Niedere Zahlentheorie*, 1910, p. 10.

ERRATA.

Page 152, in the determinants D_1, D_2, and D_3, in place of $h - 1$, $i - 1$, $2i - h - 1$, etc., read a_{h-1}, a_{i-1}, a_{2i-h-1}, etc.

Page 153, the words "the following figures" immediately above the figures refer to the three lower figures. The two upper figures should be three lines higher up, at the beginning of the paragraph; and the inscriptions "Vanishing parallelogram for n odd," and "Vanishing parallelogram for n even," belong to these two upper figures respectively.